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DELEGATES' REPORT
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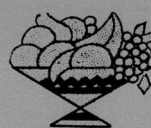
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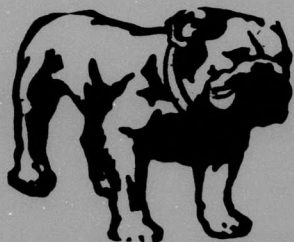
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1929

No. 36

REPORT OF DELEGATES

We, the undersigned, delegates to the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, held at Long Beach, September 23rd to 27th, inclusive, respectfully submit our report thereon as follows:

In the reports of officers submitted to the delegates of the convention previous to its official opening in Long Beach Labor Temple, Monday, September 23rd, one obtains a concise and interesting history of the main facts relating to the past year's labor history in all sections of California, and we would recommend all thoughtful members of organized labor to read and consider the many valuable suggestions contained in those reports, which were written with more than ordinary care by their respective authors, to serve as a permanent memorial of the organized labor movement in this state during the past year.

About 400 accredited delegates attended the convention, and from every point of view the convention was a success.

Among the chief events of the first day was the address made to the convention by Rev. Father Robert E. Lucy on the subject of the abuses of injunctions against labor organizations. He called the attention of the convention to the indefensible practice of judges to usurp legislative functions when dealing with labor organizations, and setting up themselves as lawmakers as well as law interpreters in their adjudications of what constitutes unlawful interference with business or contempt of court.

Other speakers addressed the convention and each presented some interesting observation of benefit to labor. Time will not permit further description of this feature of the convention, although perhaps such addresses are the chief feature on the programs of any labor convention. Those chosen as speakers are noted for their familiarity and knowledge of their special subjects, and it would undoubtedly be highly beneficial to our movement if such addresses were taken down in shorthand and made available to all students within and outside the labor organizations.

The second day was devoted to sightseeing and a trip to Catalina Island, the features of which, especially the view of marine life through the glass bottomed boats seemed most interesting to the delegates.

The third day was devoted to the consideration of resolutions, of which 49 were presented.

As these resolutions, at least to their authors, are the chief matters of interest to the delegates, each one seeking to have his own views on the subject matter adopted by the convention, it is always a popular thing in a report of this character to enumerate at least the subject matter of each resolution and its fate at the hands of the convention. We may, therefore, be allowed to follow suit, and devote most of our report to this feature of the convention.

The first resolutions considered and reported on were those referred to the Committee on Constitution, and as the subject matter was of particular interest to a number of the delegates, who staked their all on them, we take occasion to quote the committee's report thereon in full to give our constituency an insight into the earnestness with which both sides on the questions defended their respective views. The report read as follows:

"Your committee has given careful and earnest consideration to Propositions Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

"The present constitutional provision for the election of Vice-Presidents was adopted at the Tenth Annual Convention. Prior thereto the constitution simply provided for the nomination and election of nine Vice-Presidents at large, without reference to districts.

"The geographical division of the state into Vice-Presidential Districts was changed from time to time. New districts have been created and the number of Vice-Presidents has been increased from nine to fourteen. The arrangement must have been fairly satisfactory because no effort was ever made to radically change the system of election adopted 20 years ago.

"In order that the convention may have a thorough appreciation of the change contemplated in the pending amendment (to have the vice-presidents elected by the delegates only from their respective districts) we submit the following self-explanatory compilation showing the Federation's membership in the various Vice-Presidential Districts:

	Revenue During Year*	Average Member- ship†
1. San Diego and Imperial Counties	\$ 444.69	3,700
2. Los Angeles and Adjacent Counties	2,747.65	22,900
3. Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties	353.62	2,950
4. Bakersfield to Fresno.....	577.95	4,820
5. San Joaquin and Adjacent Counties	168.11	1,400
6. Santa Clara and Adjacent Counties	526.54	4,390
7. Alameda and Contra Costa Counties	1,116.55	9,310
8. Marin, Sonoma, Napa and Solano Counties	298.61	2,480
9. San Francisco	5,115.84	42,630
10. Sacramento and Adjacent Counties	613.48	5,120
11. Humboldt and Adjacent Counties	67.78	560
	\$12,030.93	100,260

* Affiliation Fee and Tax from Labor Councils omitted.

† Annual Tax from Unions Divided by Twelve.

"From the foregoing it will be noted that Districts Nos. 7 and 9 (Alameda and San Francisco) with a majority of the Federation's membership, have only four Vice-Presidents. The remaining districts, with a minority of the membership, have ten Vice-Presidents. Adoption of the pending Amendments would mean that the minority of the Federation's membership will elect ten Vice-Presidents, while the majority will elect only four Vice-Presidents. This is neither an equitable nor a democratic system of election. In fact, it seems to be patterned upon California's atrocious re-apportionment whereby the majority of the voting population will elect but three Senators, while the minority elects thirty-seven.

"Propositions Nos. 5 and 6 also provide that any candidate for Vice-President must have credentials from the District in which he resides.

"Under the present constitution, as interpreted for 20 years, any candidate for Vice-President must not only reside in the district for which he is nominated, but must also be a member in good

standing in a union or a branch of a union within that particular district.

"No one has ever been elected as a Vice-President of this Federation who did not reside and was not a full-fledged member of a union or a branch of a union in his Vice-Presidential District.

"It is quite apparent that those who sponsor such an amendment do not realize that California unions are not organized on a single pattern. Many California labor organizations do not have any so-called local unions. They have state-wide jurisdiction and elect their delegates to this convention not from Districts—but from the State at large—wherever their membership may be. In all such instances delegates' credentials are necessarily issued from the headquarters of the union. The particular system of organization makes it impossible for such unions to issue credentials from the district in which the delegate resides and earns his livelihood.

"Article XII of the Constitution of this Federation clearly 'recognizes the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, and guarantees autonomy to all affiliated organizations, according to their laws.'

"The adoption of the proposed amendment relating to certification from districts will require

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California unions either to change their system of organization or to suffer indefensible discrimination against those of their members who do not happen to reside in the same Vice-Presidential District where the credentials are issued.

"For the reasons stated, your committee recommends non-concurrence in Propositions Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

H. F. STROTHER, Chairman,
J. C. COULTER,
J. J. DOHERTY."

Motion was made to adopt the report of the committee.

Amendment made by the opposition to the report, to have it re-referred to committee.

Debate ensued, at the end of which a demand was made for a roll-call vote on the amendment. The vote resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a vote of 17,435 to re-refer, and 36,017 against, after which committee's report was adopted.

The next debate ensued on Proposition No. 7, introduced by Delegates Slocum and Heagney of San Francisco Typographical No. 21, providing in regard to the duties of the Secretary-Treasurer, that he shall devote his entire time to the work of the California State Federation of Labor, and shall hold no political position, elective or appointive, during his term of office."

The Committee on Constitution reported adversely on the proposition, which was defeated at the Sacramento convention the year before by a vote of 42,746 to 7,364, and in its arguments to similar effect the committee report contains the following terse observation as to the policy of such an antiquated policy:

"In 1921 this Federation induced the California Legislature to repeal Section 2013 of the Civil Code, which declared that 'the entire time of a domestic servant belongs to the master.' Having wiped this archaic verbiage from the California statute books, your committee feels certain that there is no desire on the part of California trade unionists to resurrect the very language of a dead statute and apply it to the salaried officers of the labor movement."

The proposition was defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Committee on Constitution reported a proposal to redistrict the state into ten Vice-Presidential Districts, San Francisco to retain its present number, but to be entitled to four instead of three Vice-Presidents. This was adopted, and as a result San Francisco has now four Vice-Presidents on the Executive Council of the Federation.

At the election of officers for the ensuing year, all former officers were elected without opposition excepting in the Los Angeles and the San Francisco districts.

President Stanton and Secretary Sharrenberg

continue at the head of the Federation and San Francisco is represented by Vice-Presidents Charles S. Child, Anthony L. Noriega, James E. Hopkins and John A. St. Peter, the latter being the new member representing San Francisco.

Harvey C. Fremming of Long Beach Oil Workers was elected delegate to the Toronto convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Legislation reported that 21 measures have been submitted by the Legislature for ratification at the coming November election, of which six have been chosen for endorsement by labor. These measures are:

S. C. A. 6—Exempting non-profit hospitals from taxation.

S. C. A. 27—Providing that not to exceed one-half of State taxes on fire insurance company premiums shall go to firemen's pension funds.

A. C. A. 17—Prohibiting judges of courts of record, including municipal courts, from practicing law either in or out of court.

A. C. A. 37—Authorizing the legislature to set up retirement salary system for state employees.

A twenty-million dollar veteran bond act.

S. C. A. 28—Ten million dollar bond issue for San Francisco harbor improvements.

The convention endorsed said measures and recommends to labor to vote "Yes" on said measures.

Marysville was selected as the next convention city, being the only applicant for that honor.

Among the many resolutions adopted, we note the following of greater importance, to wit:

A resolution in commemoration of the services of Joshua B. Dale, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, which has awakened deep sorrow in the ranks of organized labor in California.

The Mooney-Billings case was reported on by the Committee on Officers' Reports, and the recommendations of the Executive Council, in line with those of the New Orleans Convention of the American Federation of Labor, were reiterated, and in addition of renewing labor's appeal for a pardon for Mooney, recommendation was adopted that appeal be perfected in behalf of Billings, whose application for pardon should be first approved by the California Supreme Court.

Proposition No. 15, by the Seamen's delegation, denouncing the abuse of the injunction process in labor disputes, concurred in by unanimous vote, and urging upon Congress to pass the bill against this abuse prepared by the American Federation of Labor.

Proposition No. 19, by delegate John A. O'Connell, of San Francisco Labor Council, protesting on behalf of the Federation against the removal of San Francisco Revenue Collector John P. McLaughlin, in defense of his labor affiliations, the only ground on which political influences at Washington are seeking his removal from office. Convention concurred in the proposed action.

The label organizations such as Bakers, Garment Workers, Culinary Workers, Printers, etc., received favorable consideration from the committees and the convention, and their delegates feel satisfied that added impetus for betterment of their conditions have been made by this notable gathering of trade unionists at Long Beach.

For further information as to the doings of the convention we respectfully refer trade unionists to the printed proceedings of which each affiliated organization will receive a printed copy.

In conclusion, your delegates feel highly honored in having been authorized to represent this organization at the great state convention just held, and desire to express our thanks and appreciation for all the honor conferred and the opportunity to meet in convention with all the many worthy representatives of organized labor there in attendance.

Faternally submitted,
WILLIAM P. STANTON,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL.

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GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING. Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 24 and 25, 1929.

Department of Industrial Relations,
Will J. French, Director.

Age Limitations.

Newspaper men report a keen interest in California in the problem of considering ages in relation to employment. The same status is reported all over the country and different publications are giving space to the economic and social questions involved.

Governor C. C. Young wrote the following letter to the Department of Industrial Relations on September 19, 1929:

"The monthly reports of the Department of Industrial Relations have referred to the problems connected with the age limits set in some of our industries. I agree with you that the public interest in the question is acute, and there are many thousands of men and women of middle life who look with anxiety at the years ahead.

"The State policy is to have 'individual fitness' govern employment. There are men and women in the public service who are doing excellent work, even though they have lived many years beyond some of the age limits we read about these days. It has been well said that 'no philosopher has ever found a substitute for experience.' Certain hazardous employments probably need age limitations for the best interests of the public and the employees themselves. In the large majority of occupations, however, this factor does not enter, and there does not seem any good reason why ability and experience and carefulness should not be the major requirements in selecting employees.

"Any anti-social policy limiting opportunities for work not only has a tendency to force capable men and women to become objects of public charity, but the lengthening of the span of life as science makes its advances, and the introduction of pension systems by public and private employers, bring additional problems to the main question. I feel certain that we shall continue to consider experience and fitness alone as far as public employment is concerned, and that therefore this question does not primarily affect our own employees. There is danger, however, of an acute situation as respects employment in certain private industries.

"Although a proper exercise of thrift may often permit savings sufficient to take care of old age, nevertheless the earning and saving period becomes too short when forced retirement comes too early. Especially is this true when the necessary expenses of large families or of illness have made these savings impossible. Early forced retirement without means of sustenance for him who is retired thus throws an almost impossible burden upon the State and becomes a very real social problem.

"I note that the United States Secretary of Labor and officials of two or three other states are conferring with employers and employees, with a view of building up a public sentiment against considering age as a limitation for work. While the State of California has no jurisdiction in the matter of private employment, yet I believe that friendly conferences held by the Department of Industrial Relations with interested groups will develop the best thought in facing one source of unemployment for large numbers of worthy citizens, and one which often lacks substantial basis."

Following the Governor's suggestion, the Department of Industrial Relations is planning conferences with groups of employers and employees and other interested citizens, in order to give opportunity for full discussion of this important subject. Letters are reaching the department from men in the prime of life who are faced with the limitation of age, and a change in the policy will be beneficial for society, as well as the individuals

directly concerned. The conferences will be called in a friendly spirit, in a belief that intelligent men and women are anxious to work out solutions of those problems that are disastrous to the best interests of the commonwealth.

Preventing Industrial Accidents.

The Industrial Accident Commission is ever searching for methods of co-operation with organizations of all kinds interested in making places of employment safe. Invitations have been sent to State departments engaged in hazardous work. The Los Angeles Board of Public Works is giving fine assistance, and its inspectors are enforcing the State's safety requirements. Conversations are being held with San Francisco's officials, with the same objective in view. Other cities of California are responding in excellent spirit. The Industrial Accident Commission will be glad to hear from those who would like to join the large number of citizens who are anxious to save human lives.

Motion Picture Industry.

There are 11,000 "extras" listed by the Central Casting Corporation in Los Angeles. This organization has booked the "extras" for nearly four years past. In the early days of production each studio had its own casting director. The corporation now fills the orders that come in something like this: One French gendarme, in uniform; 100 beautiful girls, Latin type; 50 women over 60 years old, French types; four English Tommies in uniform; 100 American doughboys in uniform. On location at 9 a. m.

The Central Casting Corporation maintains a downtown office in Los Angeles in conjunction with its Hollywood office. No charge is assessed against extras when they register or are employed, and the corporation makes out and sends to the studio a pay voucher when an extra is given work. Each such extra has an eight-hour day, with extra pay for overtime, and pay begins at the time the order is given to report to the studio.

Labor Law Administration.

Complaints flow into the offices of the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement; 3273 were received during August. Of this number 2858 were wage claims, and the sum of \$87,037.88 was collected for the claimants. Criminal prosecutions against violators of labor laws totaled 139, and \$540 in civil penalties was paid by 15 employers who had violated the semi-monthly payday law.

Female Employees in Hospitals.

The Division of Industrial Welfare has completed a survey of 407 hospitals in California, 337 of them commercial hospitals, 66 city and county hospitals and 4 federal hospitals. The female employees number 11,712. Of this number 10,584 work six days a week and 1128 seven days a week. The largest group is in the 337 commercial hospitals, 8220; 33.8 per cent are graduate nurses, 28.2 student nurses, 5.4 per cent practical nurses and nurses' aides, 12.7 per cent professional and office workers, and 19.9 per cent household and culinary workers.

Only 5.7 per cent of the female employees are paid less than \$16 a week, 13.4 per cent are paid between \$16 and \$19.99, 37.4 per cent between \$20 and \$29.99, and 43.5 per cent \$30 and over. The women paid under \$16 are not paid in violation of the Minimum Wage Law, but as an outcome of working short hours. The investigation lasted over a period of three years. It was found that the hours are being constantly shortened and wages have an upward trend.

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"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

All delegates and visitors to the California State Federation of Labor Convention in Long Beach have returned with the exception of W. Lyle Slocum and Tom Black. The convention, which was the thirtieth annual convention of the organization, convened on Monday, September 23rd, and adjourned on Friday. The usual avalanche of words ushered in the convention, and aside from a spirited debate on Wednesday morning, the session was a rather colorless affair. Delegates Slocum of San Francisco, and McDill of Oakland had introduced a resolution providing for the election of vice-presidents by districts, and it was this resolution that occasioned the only real debate of the session. None of the proponents of the proposition were given the courtesy of hearing before the committee on constitution, and indeed, it was doubtful if the committee ever held a meeting. The charge was made by two speakers that the report of the committee had been handed to the committee chairman to read and that the committee had nothing to do with formulating its very lengthy, unfavorable report. The charge that the committee had nothing to do with its report was not denied, and the debate was all upon the question of re-reference. Despite the fact that Secretary Scharrenberg, whom some believe dominates the Federation, had stated he thought it a good idea to send the propositions back to the committee, the vote showed 36,017 against re-reference, and 17,435 for. Although John C. Daly of San Francisco was busy the forepart of the week passing out cards soliciting support as a candidate for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, when the nominations were made he seconded the nomination of Harvey Fremming, a deputy State Labor Commissioner, who, without opposition became the accredited delegate from the California State Federation of Labor. President Charles P. Howard briefly addressed the Federation on Monday and on Tuesday the Long Beach committee had arranged a trip to Catalina Island. Only two contests developed in the election of vice-presidents, J. W. Gillette and J. S. Horn defeating Harold R. West of Long Beach Typographical Union for positions as Vice-President for District No. 2. For vice-presidents for District No. 9, J. E. Hopkins, Charles S. Childs, Anthony Noriega and John A. St. Peter defeating John C. Daly, who had earlier in the week announced his candidacy for delegate to the A. F. of L. Through the adoption of an amendment submitted by the officers of the State Federation of Labor the number of vice-presidents in the

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San Francisco district were increased from three to four.

The Pacific Coast edition of the Wall Street Journal is to be located at 415 Bush street, San Francisco, Calif. Seven standardized three-magazine Intertypes, with electric pots, are now being installed, together with the very latest composing room equipment. Mr. H. R. Dennis, the foreman, who was sent out from New York to look after the installation of all the mechanical equipment, arrived a few days ago. He is now very busy selecting his force. This paper will give employment to quite a large number of card men. It is their intention to publish an 8-page morning daily. It is to be strictly a financial paper, very similar to the New York Wall Street Journal, which has been in operation for nearly 50 years. The first edition will probably be off the press about October 14th. It will consist of about 32 pages.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sherman are being congratulated over the arrival in their home on September 22nd of an eight-pound baby boy. Both Mrs. Sherman and the son are reported well.

Frank S. Carmona, well-known member of No. 21, who has been ill for some months, is reported as greatly improved and is again at home at 33 Cumberland street. Mr. Carmona would appreciate visits from his friends, and his telephone number is Valencia 5448.

On October 3rd, 50 years ago, the San Francisco Examiner chapel was organized. From a handful of compositors the chapel has grown to be one of the largest in the country. James Olwell, the only surviving member of the original chapel, is still connected with the Examiner, and on the golden anniversary of the birth of the daily the members presented Mr. Olwell with a token of their esteem and a message congratulating him upon his long connection with the International Typographical Union and the Examiner.

W. E. Pitschke, who was a member of the committee appointed to entertain visiting officers and delegates following the Seattle convention, has received a letter from Mrs. D. W. Parkison of Los Angeles wherein Mrs. Parkison expresses through Mr. Pitschke the appreciation of herself and her husband for the very rare hospitality shown them while in this city. The writer of the letter states that she had often heard of the hospitality of San Francisco printers and that it was surely enjoyed.

The following item is from the San Diego Labor Leader of recent date: "In the death of Edward Best of Honolulu, one of the oldest and best known printers in coast regions, the I. T. U. lost a splendid worker and staunch supporter. Ever

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ready to help a fellow craftsman, Ed extended many a helping hand to strangers in the Islands, and his knowledge of Kanaka was second to none. One of his favorite recollections was of the San Francisco fire and the narrow escape he had at that time while working on the Call."

Will G. Zoeller, Leonard Wade and Fast Brothers announce that on October 1st the three shops will be consolidated under the name of Associated Typesetting Company. The new concern will be located at 440 Sansome street and will offer to the trade a full library of type faces in both linotype and Ludlow. The firm is incorporated with Leonard M. Wade as president, and Leo Fast, secretary.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By C. C.

Having so many opera devotees and stock market plungers in the shop, Glenn Martin has kindly consented to write the libretto for "El Marko de Stocko," to be produced for the benefit of the above devotees and plungers. The opera will consist of four acts in which the lambs, bears, suckers and bulls will be featured. It will be produced at some auditorium suitable for staging this gigantic show. National Hall has been suggested. Strains of "De La Gianni" and "Extra Dividendos," will be sung by a famous quartet composed of Hearn, tenor; Smith, baritone; Olcovich, basso, and McKnight, tenor. The famous Irish tenor, McDermott, will be heard to advantage in the Curb scene, singing "High, Low, Close." Heavy advance sale of tickets is predicted, and absolutely no passes will be given. The conductor for this opera will be Senor Dan Shannon and Joseph Holland will act as concert manager and librarian.

After all these years Charley Cullen decided that a new cap to wear while laying out the paper was due him, so he squandered six bits. Al Overly says that Charley paid good money for a new cap when the old one would have done another season. Alex Gross is undecided why Charley bought the cap. Hy Hyatt declares the layout of ads is better. Such is the opinion of a few makeups about the new cap. Well, it is a wonder that after many, many moons of wearing the same cap that a feller can't buy a new one.

Our friend, L. E. (Pop) Fish, suffered an injured back brought about in a peculiar manner. "Pop" was having some work done in the basement of his home and the gent doing the work had lifted a trunk to his shoulders. He was holding the trunk by a strap, which broke, and the trunk landed on "Pop," who was supervising the job. Mr. Fish has been in and out of bed following the accident. Moral: Do your own work and avoid accidents. We hope to see "Pop" back at the copy desk soon.

Once they work in this chapel they always come back. We have with us again an Al linotype operator in the person of Val Hassmer. Val returns to our justly famous city after having endured Los Angeles for quite a spell. Now if Chappie Floyd would visit us, we would have two well-known travelers with us. Welcome back to the Chronicle, Val.

"Lay off Lomita Park and give the rest of us a chance," says a Burlingame resident, who is a

member of our gang. "Besides sunshine and '18 minutes from Fourth and Market streets,' what can you offer?" we asked. Listen! They are going to have a paid fire department in Burlingame. Jere Heilman and Malcolm Dollar will give any Lomita Park citizen the low down on this subject.

Bud Campbell, somewhat heavy junior apprentice, denies with force (and he has plenty of weight to back it up), that he did not take all of the fish from the Klamath River and also that the big one did not get away. Bud was with his dad, Ed Campbell, and Charlie Perie of the mailroom, on a fishing trip to the Klamath.

Anybody notice a brand new Essex automobile parked in front of the office? You did! Ask Fred McCallum about it, for he is the proud owner of the machine. McCallum took delivery last week after disposing of his old car. How about a ride for all the boys, Fred?

Willis Hall spied the new cap that Cullen is wearing, and to keep the reputation of the operators as being well groomed from top piece to oxfords, he visited a hat and cap emporium for a new lid. Nice looking hat, too. The operators are still the nobby dressers, thanks to Willis.

Bill Ellis paid the chapel a visit last Friday. The old-timers know Bill, and for the newer members' information, Bill worked on the paper some years ago. He was also chairman at one time. Mr. Ellis is now located in Oakland. Call again, Bill!

Apprentice boys, Sullivan and Nelson, plan a trip East next October to view a world's championship baseball game, provided that both Boston teams win the pennant in their respective leagues. Oh, well, Jack and Art have that hope so necessary in this vale of tears.

GET ALL THE LOBBYISTS!

With William B. Shearer on the carpet as a lobbyist for shipbuilding companies, propaganda is coming in for general condemnation. Propaganda is of at least two kinds and of these one, at least, is legitimate. It is fair to argue for a cause, openly, with all cards on the table. It is fair to be partisan. It is honorable to be partisan. Partisanship has given history some of its most glorious figures. It gave us Lincoln. It gave us Roosevelt. It gave us Samuel Gompers. Charles Dickens was a propagandist. William Green is a propagandist. Propaganda is reprehensible and putrid when the propagandist seeks to cover his partisanship with a mask of impartiality, when he conceals his reasons and covers up his backers and paymasters. It is fair to be for a big navy. It is honorable. It is not fair to try to win public confidence by misrepresentation. All partisanship and propaganda that avows its source is honorable and helps toward reaching right decisions. The Shearer case typifies propaganda that is not good, that is intolerable and impure. Shearer posed as a disinterested expert on naval matters. He was paid by the builders of ships. While propaganda is being investigated, all propaganda should be investigated. Washington is full of it. It cannot be that in regard to tariff there are not in Washington "experts" who are paid to "expert" in a prearranged fashion. It cannot be that there are not dozens of other legislative efforts closely watched by members of the motley crew of paid, false-front lobbyists. The American Federation of Labor sends men to appear before committees of Congress. That is honorable, valuable. If a trust sends a man to do likewise and makes known the fact, that is fair. If it sends a man who says, "I am a disinterested person," that is unfair. Root out all lobbyists and give honest, free expression a chance!

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1929

Every wage earner who has had to pay medical bills (and what wage earner has not?) will benefit from realization of the aim of the recently organized Committee on the Cost of Medical Care. The aim of the committee, as announced by Dr. Olin West, secretary of the American Medical Society, is the solving of the problem of providing "adequate scientific medical service to all the people, rich and poor, at a cost which can be reasonably met by them in their respective stations in life." To this end the committee will conduct a five-year investigation of the entire question of the cost of providing medical care. Medical bills are a heavy burden on wage earners, as well as on all persons of moderate means. Often medical bills are responsible for making whole families objects of charity. Inability to pay the high cost of good medical service is responsible for much suffering and ill health. If the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care can reduce the high cost of medical treatment, it will have performed a great public service, for which it will deserve the thanks of all.

King Coal is still king. Though a steadily increasing proportion of the world's power is being derived from sources other than coal, coal remains the chief source of power, according to the United States Department of Commerce. The department says that nearly 73 per cent of all the energy employed for industrial and domestic purposes throughout the world now comes from coal, despite the rapid rate of increase in energy from oil, natural gas and water. The department's study reveals that oil and natural gas now provide about 18.2 per cent of the world's annual power output. In 1913 they supplied only 7.1 per cent. Water power now accounts for 9 per cent of the world total, as compared with 4.3 per cent in 1913. These figures bring out the commanding position of the coal industry, which is seen to be still one of the nation's foremost industries and likely to remain so for a long time to come. This is all the more reason why the coal industry should put its house in order and pay wages in harmony with American standards of living. As long as coal operators engage in cut-throat competition and refuse to co-operate with labor in the betterment of the industry, conditions in the mining districts will continue to be a standing reproach to America.

PROSPERITY AND POVERTY

It is not at all hard to discover why we have great prosperity on the one hand and dire poverty on the other at the same time in this country, and there are some few who have given the matter no particular attention who do not believe that such a condition actually exists. The fact remains, nevertheless, that we have both great prosperity and dire poverty among our people at the present time and the tendency is in the direction of increasing rather than diminishing this paradoxical situation.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts asserted recently in the Senate that "the wealth of the country is being concentrated in the hands of a limited number of corporations and a limited number of individuals." He quoted from Joseph McCoy, government actuary, as authority for the following figures:

"Between 1922 and 1927 the number of individuals with incomes exceeding \$1,000,000, increased over 400 per cent; incomes exceeding \$100,000 174.5 per cent; between \$50,000 and \$100,000 87.2 per cent; between \$10,000 and \$50,000 66.1 per cent. Incomes below \$10,000 reported to the treasury actually decreased 27 per cent." He also showed that the same tendency prevailed among corporations.

Census Bureau figures show that in the six years from 1919 to 1925 the number of industrial establishments decreased 12 per cent, manufacturers' profits increased 82 per cent and the number of workers in industry decreased 500,000; the wages per worker per year increased \$117, while the value of output per worker increased \$440; for every dollar added to the wages of those employed the manufacturer charged the consumers \$375. It is, therefore, not at all hard, in the face of these facts, to understand that the manufacturers are very prosperous, while the 500,000 idle workers are in dire poverty.

The United States Department of Commerce figures show that income from dividends and interest for 1928 increased 24 per cent over 1927 and 231 per cent over 1913. Internal revenue reports show that 70 per cent of the huge total of nearly six billions went into the pockets of less than 1 per cent of the people. Measured in pre-war purchasing power, the average of factory wages has been raised 17 per cent, but there are 1,414,000 fewer employed. The total wage fund of the nation is less than the fund that goes to profits, interest and dividends.

Now let us take a look at the situation and see if we can put our hands on the thing that has brought about this astonishing condition of affairs. The trade union movement has been pointing to it for a number of years, and at the same time offering a cure for it. Secretary of Labor Davis says:

"There seems to be no limit to our national efficiency. At the same time we must ask ourselves, is automatic machinery, driven by limitless power, going to leave on our hands a state of chronic and increasing unemployment? Is the machine that turns out wealth also going to create poverty? Is it going to give us a permanent jobless class? Is prosperity going to double back on itself and bring us social distress?" The answer is, it has already done so to some extent, and unless a better distribution of the benefits of improved machinery and labor-saving devices is brought about, we are doomed to certain disaster for a very large percentage of our wage earners.

The Hoover Committee on "Recent Economic Changes" sums it up in this fashion:

"Never before has the human race made such progress in solving the problem of production. If poverty and industrial distress still exist, it is because of our inability to keep our industrial machinery in operation and to distribute equitably the resulting products. It is not sufficient to be able to produce abundantly, we must also be able to distribute intelligently. Today the problem of industry is largely that of disposing of its products."

Idle workers are not customers for commerce and industry, because they have no money with which to make purchases, and the poorly paid worker is not by any means a good customer, so that the remedy lies in reducing working hours so that all may have employment, and raising pay so that all may be able to buy the things they produce to a greater extent. Government census of manufactures show that in 1927 the average product per worker was \$7416, and of this sum the wage earner received only \$1297, which clearly accounts for the accumulation of great fortunes on the part of the few and furnishes the reason for the accumulation of surpluses of manufactured articles. The wage worker's share was so small that he could not possibly be the consumer that otherwise he undoubtedly would have been.

The forty-hour work week is the best remedy suggested up to the present time and must be brought about in order to save the situation.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

In these days of lobby exposures it is interesting to note that there is in Washington an institution called the People's Legislative Service, which publishes a bulletin edited by Mercer Johnson. This institution had among its founders the elder La Follette, who battled for righteousness and was loved by workers. Mercer Johnson is not indulging in his first sword crossing with labor when he denounces in toto the tariff measure now being considered. Mercer Johnson, in the bulletin which is called the People's Business, slashed high, wide and fancy at the whole tariff measure. Mercer Johnson exercises no discretion whatever; he is out for blood by the bucket—the whole hog or none. So he belays about him and says he thinks the authors of the bill seem to think labor is "mentally not more than 7 years old." There is, so some may think, just the shade of a reason to think Mercer Johnson joins in that view. At any rate he very prettily says Hawley and Smoot "appear to take a cue from Peter Pan and cry to the juveniles (those labor 7-year-olds) in their audience, 'You do believe in fairies!'"

Johnson calls Matthew Woll "the loud-voiced spokesman of labor" who "has lined up with the embargo protectionists" and says that "Woll is hardly an adequate symbol of American labor." Now the point is that whether Woll, or any other officer, is an adequate symbol of labor is labor's exclusive business and not the business of Mercer Johnson. Woll has been delegated by more than 20 national and international unions to make certain representations for them in regard to tariff. As the result of his work and the work of the organization formed by these nationals and internationals, together with that of the able executive secretary of the organizations, M. J. Flynn, some revolutionary features have been written into the administrative section of the pending bill. Mercer Johnson, like many another self-appointed guardian, has set himself up as judge in a jurisdiction wherein he has no competency and wherein his efforts will not be received with acclaim.

Labor may and does make mistakes. That is labor's business. But it happens that in this case labor has considered long what its action should be. Mercer Johnson writes labor down as supporting the whole pending bill, which is not the case. Labor sought to have written into that bill certain provisions, some of which shatter all precedents and have big interests running in circles in fury. These same big interest will not be unhappy when they read what Johnson has to say about the juvenility of labor, but they will at any rate not set down labor's work as the result of any such immaturity. In one corner of Johnson's paper is the slogan, "Let there be light." La Follette, the founder, stood for that. That, too, has been the creed of "Young Bob." But Johnson's tirade indicates a slogan which would say, "Let there be light where I want it." Labor is fighting a clean fight, not for a high tariff bill, but for certain adequate provisions that must be included in any tariff bill that is to protect the wage-earning masses.

Labor's spokesmen in this fight have been "plenty" adequate, as more than one vested interest can testify, as more than one Senator will agree. Moreover, they have been fair and honorable and they have been duly chosen by those they represent. Mercer G. Johnson has not been chosen to represent or speak for labor and that is that, as even he must agree. Moreover, the Rawleigh tariff bureau, which furnishes him statistical material, is owned and financed by an anti-union Illinois manufacturer.

WIT AT RANDOM

An ant can lift four times its weight in raw meat or cake.—Scientific Journal.

And a wasp can lift a man three feet in the air without the least trouble.—Florida Times-Union.

An Oklahoma City paper boastfully said Monday that their Robinson street was only a cow-path forty years ago.

Many things can and do happen in forty years—what was then a cow-path is now a very popular parade ground for all manner of jackasses and a roosting place for half-dressed chickens.—Poteau (Okla.) News.

A Chanute ice cream manufacturer advertised that he would give a cone free to every boy who called at the plant and brought along his dog.

One dog was reported near collapse after assisting all the boys in one neighborhood to obtain their cones.—Topeka Journal.

The film director was making a Western thriller, and working very hard to get some action into it.

Finally he turned from the brink of a cliff, mopped his brow, and glanced at a dummy made of straw and old clothes lying on the ground beside him.

"Good heavens!" he shouted. "Who was it we threw over the cliff?"—Pearson's Weekly.

"Willie," said his mamma, "how dare you steal your sister's dime? Don't you know that in doing so you broke a commandment?"

"Oh, well," said Willie, "it was better to break one commandment and have the dime than break another and only covet it."

A Negro was brought before a Southern judge for speeding in an old tin lizzie.

"What have you got to say for yourself?" asked the judge.

"I wasn't going more than ten miles an hour," replied the Negro.

"Have you a speedometer?" asked the judge.

"I don't know what it is, and I aint got one," replied the Negro, "but I've got something that beats 'em all hollow."

"What is it?" asked the judge.

"It's a cuckoo clock. When Ah goes at ten miles an hour, the fenders rattle; when Ah goes at twenty miles an hour, the whole top rattles; and when Ah goes at forty miles an hour the old cuckoo sings 'Nearer My God to Thee'."

George Cohan's mother, the late Helen Cohan, was the inspiration and the star of the Four Cohan, that vaudeville headliner of the past generation, and one day when a critic asked her the secret of the Cohan family's success, she answered:

"Work, of course. Work is the secret of every success, and shirking is the secret of every failure."

"Shirkers always fail, you know. They always give themselves away. They're as transparent as Brown."

"Mrs. Brown murmured in the small hours:

"'Bill, the baby's awake.'

"'Well, I'm not,' Brown murmured back."

"You're scared to fight."

"I ain't; but me mother'll lick me."

"An' how'll she know?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."—Washington Star.

Singer—And for Bonnie Annie Laurie I'd Lay Me Down and Die.

Listener (rising)—Is Miss Laurie in the audience —Boston Transcript.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Where will the next general convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers be held?

A.—Buffalo, N. Y.

Q.—Who said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family relations should be one uniting all working people of all nations and tongues and kindreds"?

A.—Abraham Lincoln.

Q.—How many Canadian provinces have adopted old age pension legislation?

A.—Seven.

Q.—What is the Railway Labor Research Foundation?

A.—It is an organization formed by leaders of several railroad labor unions to conduct scientific investigations and surveys of any plans, policies and similar undertakings by organized labor in the interest of industrial and human welfare and public benefit, particularly in the railway industry.

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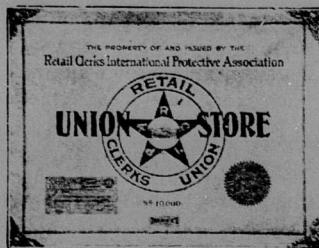
By William A. Nickson.

Whatever progress the workers have made has been due to the amount of intelligence they have put into their thinking. At the present time the daily press occasionally lauds the activities of some branch of organized labor. All of this is encouraging to the workers. By the time November, 1930, rolls around the press will be still more friendly. All intelligent men and women know "the power of the press." It is part of their daily lives. The only community that is well populated without a newspaper is a cemetery.

Organization is the key which unlocks the door which imprisons prosperity, and what labor needs are newspapers which will not garble facts during any dispute between employers and employees.

John C. Lewis, president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, and Judge Frank Murphy, of Recorder's Court, Detroit, ably express themselves regarding the support of the labor press.

A well-supported labor press is a stepping stone to further effort of the workers to come into the daily field. When that is accomplished, the working man will receive more attention from the business world. Goods carrying the union label need more publicity. But that is another story.



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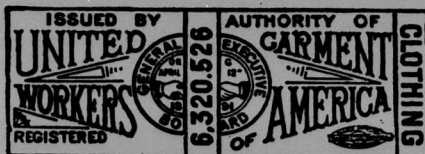
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LABOR SPY CONVICTED.

(By International Labor News Service.)

"Ralph Robinson," operative for the Railway Audit and Inspection Company, labor spy outfit, in the Court of Special Sessions in Paterson, N. J., pleaded guilty to an attempt to bribe Carl Holderman, representative of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in this district, and after listening to a bitter tongue lashing by the judge took a fine of \$500. "Robinson" was also told by the court to keep out of Passaic County for the next five years.

Judge William B. Harley in passing sentence said that a racketeer or labor spy who attempted to corrupt a trade union leader was a menace to an industrial community which, the judge said, must have peaceful relations between capital and labor in order that all might enjoy prosperity. The judge said that the long and troubled history of textiles in Passaic County proved beyond question that the principle of collective bargaining was one of the essential requirements for a well conducted industry and that honestly officered unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor are an asset to labor and capital.

"By corrupting union officials, you would create corrupt labor organizations whose policies would be destructive and a menace to industrial peace and good business conditions," the judge told Robinson. "We are proud of our labor unions here and the type of leadership which now is enjoyed by almost all these organizations," said the court.

Convicted Under 1913 Law.

"Robinson," whose real name is O. G. Williams, according to Paterson Chief of Detectives Stegel, was convicted under a New Jersey law which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a jail sentence up to three years and a fine of not more than \$1000, for attempting to improperly influence a labor union official or representative. This law has never been invoked in Passaic County, although it was passed by the state legislature as the result of the activities of under-cover agents and provocateurs in the famous silk strikes in north Jersey in 1913.

The Railway Audit and Inspection Company has been exceedingly active in various attempts to destroy the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers in all parts of the country. This outfit has offices in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and other cities. Leslie Zales, an operative for this firm, was nabbed in Kenosha, Wis., some two years ago in an attempt to throw acid bombs into a room occupied by Louis Budenz, special organizer for the hosiery workers' union in charge of the lock-out by the Allen-A concern of Kenosha, Wis. Zales, when grilled by the Kenosha police, said that he had been hired to go into Kenosha by a Mr. Williams in Chicago. It is reasonably certain that the O. G. Williams convicted in Paterson is the same person who was responsible for the operations of Zales.

Other dicks used by this outfit have narrowly escaped perjury sentences in eastern Pennsylvania as a result of activities in strike situations where they have been used to stir up trouble among the rank of the hosiery workers.

Plan for Making Trouble.

Williams outlined a plan to Holderman for creating dissension in union shops by insisting upon drastic policies and of hiring Communists to go into unorganized districts to be used to scare employers into paying for protection. The entire plan for an elaborate racket by which the union was to be used as a means of squeezing easy money from employers was revealed to Holderman by Williams. A cash deposit was paid to Holderman by Williams, who thought he had his man hooked neatly. But it was the spy who got his. Hosiery workers plan an increasingly vigorous fight to stamp out the spy menace.

CONVICTION SECURED.

Ben Collins, a painting contractor and member of the Industrial Association, was convicted by a jury in the Police Court last Thursday of violating the State Wage Law by attempting to pay off S. Swandsen, a union painter, at the rate of \$7.00 per day, instead of at the \$9.00 rate, which is the union rate for painters in San Francisco and also the rate established by the so-called Impartial Wage Board. Swandsen, a member of Painters' Union No. 19, was hired by Collins last February and worked five days, when he learned that Collins intended to pay him only \$7.00 per day. He quit and demanded \$45.00 for the five days. Collins refused to pay him and he filed claim with the Labor Commissioner, who ruled that since Swandsen was a journeyman painter, the \$9.00 rate governed. Mr. Collins refused to pay more than \$35.00 and was arrested by the Labor Commissioner for refusing to pay the \$10.00 balance due. He demanded a jury trial and after several continuances for various causes, the case

finally came to trial before Police Judge George J. Steiger, Jr., and a jury last Thursday.

Arthur L. Johnson, attorney for the Labor Commissioner, cited the recent case of In re Oswald, in which the Supreme Court of California upheld the constitutionality of our present wage law. The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty, thus upholding the wage law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, upholding the Labor Commissioner in his policy of enforcing the law as it is written and upholding the right of all workers in San Francisco to be paid at the prevailing rate where no other rate is agreed upon in advance.

A very interesting feature of the trial was the

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appearance of Geo. O. Bahrs, attorney for the Industrial Association, as attorney for Mr. Collins. Attorney Bahrs made no apology for his appearance on behalf of one of the members of his association who was trying to break the association's own wage scale.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dread-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Rollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Carpenters No. 453—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 1796—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.

Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.

Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.

Walters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 117 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Erickson of the shipwrights, Earl R. Bryan of the teamsters, Ambrose J. Brennan of the railway clerks, George J. McNulty of the laundry wagon drivers and Daniel Dougherty of the molders.

Daniel Tattenham of the local Barbers' Union was elected First Vice-President of the International Babers' Union at the convention recently held in Indianapolis. Roe Baker, secretary of the San Francisco union, who had held the position for a number of years, declined to again be a candidate, so the delegates selected Tattenham in order to give San Francisco representation on the Executive Board.

Hearings on salary standardization before the Civil Service Commission will again be resumed on October 14th, but as provision has been made in the budget to cover any changes that may be finally provided for by the Board of Supervisors it is not likely that they will be rushed through as rapidly as might otherwise be the case. The full commission will be in attendance at that time.

We have received a copy of a very interesting little publication by Lucinda Hawn, a member of the San Francisco Teachers' Federation, who deals with the subject of "Correct Eating," and she says this is "A treatise by one whose health has been restored by satisfying food." We have not had the time to more than glance through, reading a paragraph here and there, but it seems

to be based upon established facts and sound reasoning from those facts. It sells for 50 cents a copy and may be secured by addressing her at 5823 Occidental street, Oakland.

Last Tuesday night examinations for clerical positions in the municipal government were held in the Civic Auditorium by the Civil Service Commission. More than four thousand persons took the examination and it required three shifts of the examiners to conduct the classes. This was the largest number ever to take such an examination and it is probable that the eligible list will be well filled for the next two years so far as clerks are concerned.

Delegates from the Long Beach convention of the State Federation of Labor are returning to the city stragglingly and each reports that Long Beach entertained the visitors in a fashion never to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to participate. The convention only held four days of regular business, so that there was plenty of idle time to be devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, and all took advantage of the opportunities thus afforded.

At the present time the main topic of conversation around labor circles seems to be the municipal election next month. Campaigning on the part of candidates is becoming animated and the indications are that we are to have a hot election on November 5th.

WHY THIS SECRECY.

The National Association of Manufacturers hold their annual meeting in New York, October 14th-16th. A "feature" of this gathering, officials state, will be a discussion of the anti-union shop, which they insist on calling "open" shop.

These lip-defenders of freedom should be expected to give the widest publicity of this discussion. Instead, members are informed:

"The Board of Directors of the Association is limiting this meeting to the firms that are members of the organization and a few special guests. It was decided to keep the meeting in the nature of a closed session, so that discussion of any and all phases of the situation may be without restraint. * * * Thus ready access to the meeting room will be provided and the desire to preserve the confidential character of this gathering will be met."

No one can deny the right of these business men to hold secret meetings, but when they ask the public to accept their opposition to workers' collective bargaining, fair-minded citizens will recall this star chamber session.

Secret meetings to discuss a social issue of first importance are associated with privilege, frame-ups, spies and other wrongful practices.

Several years ago this association was investigated by the United States Senate for its secret lobbying practices. The committee denounced the same group who now discuss a public question behind double-barred doors.

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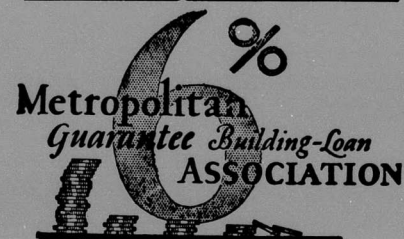


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MINUTES OF THE LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Trades Union Promotional League held their meeting September 18th in room 315, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

Meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. W. G. Desepte, at 8 p. m.

Roll Call—All officers present.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications read and filed.

Bills ordered paid.

Committees reported progress.

Unfinished Business—None.

Reports of Special Committees—Progress.

New Business—New members given the obligation.

It was moved, seconded and carried that we have a party every month.

Good of the Auxiliary—A good many shops were visited and the label demanded.

The Auxiliary has a very large supply of new colors in the full fashioned union label ladies' silk hose. We would be glad to show them to any one who is interested in hose.

With no further business to come before the Auxiliary, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. DECKER,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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